

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

NUMBER 2

Rio de Janeiro

BUSINESS NOTICES

Cahubyna Ink.—The Cahubyna ink is one of the most desirable writing fluids ever offered to the public. It is the invention of Dr. Cunha Sales, who prepares it by a chemical process from the Cahubyna, a tree of the Pernambuco woods. All who have tried it unanimously endorse it as an ink without a rival for its manifold excellent qualities. Its conspicuous qualities are: It dries rapidly dispensing with the use of blotting-paper; it resists the action of water, so that writing can be wetted and rubbed without injuring it; it writes as well on moist as on dry paper; it does not oxidize a steel pen. Chief of all it is an indelible ink and ensures the perpetuity of written documents. Those does not obliterate it and no acid can remove it, thus preventing the alteration of writing. It is an absolutely clear ink and serves as well for copying as for ordinary writing. The salesroom is temporarily located at No. 230 Rua da Alfamega, sobrado.

As Grão-Turco.—This prominent establishment of Messrs. Estella & Co. at No. 64, Rua do Ouvidor, is replete with a splendid assortment of goods particularly suitable for the holiday trade. Their stock of objects of art, children's toys, toilet articles and articles for salons, perfumery, &c., is complete and can not be equalled for infinite variety, quality and elegance. An examination of this vast collection of novelties and useful and ornamental articles can not fail to discover something that would make a fitting present. A special exposition of fans of all kinds from the ordinary to the most highly ornamental and richly designed, is made every Saturday and should be seen. The prices are plainly marked and are half those of any other house.

Companhia Grande Hotel de Petropolis.—This company owns the two principal hotels in Petropolis, the *Brasão* and the *Oriente*, provided with every desirable comfort for guests and with the service of first-class establishments. The Hotel *Brasão* is situated at Nos. 21 and 23 on the Avenida 15 de Novembro, a broad and attractive avenue. The Hotel *Oriente* is at the base of a little mountain, fronting the Praça D. Afonso and with the charming river Quitandinha flowing at its side. Both hotels have pleasant-phonos for excursions in the romantic scenery of the suburbs and carriages to convey passengers to and from the railroad station. This is the season of the year to hear in mind that Petropolis is considered by hygienists to possess an *Alpine climate*, or the climate of a high altitude, which ensures its entire freedom from the prevailing diseases of the summer and establishes its character of a veritable health-resort. The two hotels described are recommended as the largest and most fashionable in Brazil. In Rio de Janeiro the company has an office at No. 28, Rua de S. Pedro where you will be courteously furnished with any further information you may require.

Machinery for mineral prospecting.—A large field for intelligent exploration in Brazil is mining. Little has been done in this regard. Examining and testing new companies for mining purposes and, in not a few instances, many companies with similar ends. Mining has been neglected. There is no substantial reason for shutting one's eyes to this most important industry. Geologists and mineralogists, who have investigated Brazilian formations, declare that they possess wonderful mineral riches. There is no country that has ever developed its mines systematically but what has risen in wealth and influence. There is a large amount of coal imported every year. Now it is claimed by competent authorities that the coal fields of Brazil are considerable. The same is true of other minerals. Instead of importing these things, why not open the Brazilian deposits and develop them? The country will cut off important items of importations and add to its own wealth by making the earth yield up its treasures.

A company organized just to prospect for mineral wealth in localities marked by scientific authorities as possessing the same, can not fail to pay gratifying large dividends. The discoveries made by penetrating under the surface of the earth several hundred or several thousand feet will astonish. The revelations made will be surprising. They usually are, and Brazil does not differ from other countries only perhaps in possessing more of nature's abundance.

Let a mine be discovered and immediately a center of population springs up. A city is built and it always provides itself, too, with the most modern conveniences. Mining always leads to the most progressive civilization. Its wages are high and the recipients can afford to, and always do, surround themselves with the best comforts of life.

A late patented portable drilling machine, dually constructed and easily manipulated, suitable to go down to a depth of 2,500 feet piercing all kinds of strata and carefully presenting to the prospector the exact arrangement, quality, character, richness, etc., of the deposits, can be purchased at a reasonable outlay. After the operations of the machine are concluded you can tell pretty well what has been accomplished, you can calculate with great accuracy what profits can be made in developing any deposits discovered. Explorations can be conducted anywhere. It is not necessary to go far into the unknown interior of Brazil where even if valuable mines were discovered, it would not pay to work them on account of remoteness from transportation lines.

By addressing the South American Advertising and Commercial Bureau, No. 132, Rua do Rosario, 1st andar, you can obtain information of a portable drilling machine, just adapted for thorough and accurate prospecting.

The Bureau also has a bonanza mining grant for sale which it will pay a party with capital to investigate.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Avenida Commercial, a synopsis of the monthly balances of local banks, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance.)

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79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 12th, 1892.

THE intense heat and increasing scarcity of water renders it necessary to once more appeal to the authorities to do something to stop the shameful waste of water which is going on in this city. It may be negligence, or it may be sheer ignorance and incapacity which is the cause of this, but all the same it demands immediate attention. We know that some of the automatic flushing tanks are set to discharge every five minutes, by which an enormous quantity of water is needlessly thrown away. Other houses, we are informed, are provided with the rarest description of tanks which have no provisions whatever for shutting off the water when full, and there is, in consequence, a continual overflow. In some of the *casas*, also, the washerwomen are accustomed to leave the taps open all day, which causes another waste. Altogether, a very large part of the water supply of this city is needlessly wasted, and at the very moment when some streets are wholly deprived of the precious liquid, and when the heat is threatening us with fever. Surely something ought to be done at once. The best water supply in the world would not meet the requirements of such a waste, hence the need of the moment is not that of new sources, but of better distribution. There must be a house to house visitation, and a check on all these people whose negligence and ignorance is depriving us of water and threatening us with fever.

ANOTHER emergency affected by this really criminal waste of water is that of watering the streets. We know that one of the local medical authorities has decided that watering the streets is prejudicial to health, but as common sense and experience are against him we have no hesitation in saying that his conclusion is a most perilous mistake. The first season it was tried we had an epidemic of *accesso pernicioso*, caused largely by the insupportable heat. Had the streets been cooled by a copious watering, much that terrible loss of life would unquestionably have been averted. As we are now experiencing another term of intense heat, it is important that we do something to avoid the disastrous effects of that first experience. A certain amount of sickness we cannot avoid, but we certainly can avoid the disastrous effects of trying to live in a furnace. The prime benefit to be derived from watering the streets is that of reducing the temperature, thus enabling people to escape extreme heat in pursuing their business, and enabling those living in the city to sleep at night. Both of these requisites are essential. Another benefit is that of laying the dust. And this is not only a benefit on the score of personal comfort, but it is an immunity from the spreading of infectious disease by means of the dust blown about by every breeze. An Italian scientist has discovered that the dust of city streets is full of these disease germs, which taken into the throat and lungs are dangerous vehicles of spreading contagion. In our opinion it is most important to have the streets frequently and thoroughly watered, and for this purpose we need an abundant supply of water. In the interests of comfort and of health, will not the authorities have this matter attended to at once.

We publish elsewhere the statement of three young Englishmen in regard to abusive treatment at the hands of the police, which merits prompt attention and reparation. Were such an abuse to happen to a Brazilian in England, he would have all the machinery of the courts at his disposal in an action for false imprisonment, and he would be able to secure not only substantial damages, but also the prompt punishment of the policemen who assaulted him. Here in Brazil, however, an action for false imprisonment and damages is entirely out of the question. The police official is never held judicially accountable for an abuse of his authority, and the victim of his brutal instincts is therefore left wholly without a remedy, except in case of a foreigner he appeals to his own government for protection. Such a remedy, of course, ought not to be necessary in a country aspiring to a place among the civilized nations of the world, for there is not one single instinct of justice and humanity which does not counsel immediate reparation for outrages of such a character. In this case, as in others before noted, we regret to say that not one single step has been taken to punish the offenders and to repair the injuries done. We have yet to hear of the first case where a policeman has been punished for mistreating a foreigner. We say nothing of the low grade of civilization and justice which this implies, for it is not our purpose to institute comparisons. We are aware that there are many Brazilians who deplore these savage excesses and would be glad to have them remedied, but it is very rare, if ever, that their counsel prevails. In view of the facts in this case, and in those of others which have been noted in these columns, it is full time that some effective step should be taken to secure the foreigner against further brutifies of this character. If protests can avail nothing, then diplomacy must be appealed to for protection, else the foreigner will be thrown upon his own resources. In the latter case there will result a conflict which cannot fail to lead to most disastrous consequences. Once for all, be it said, the foreigners resident here will not submit much longer to these savage outrages. We are not here to have our ears cut off, nor to be treated like brutes by such men as compose the police force of this city. If one of our number is guilty of an offence against the law let him be fined or otherwise punished as the law directs, but let us have an end to this infamous practice of bull-baiting which some of the chauvinist police officials of this city seem to take so much delight in. It is an amusement which can easily be carried too far.

THE return of another party of English immigrants to this city, after a brief and unsatisfactory experience in the interior, renders it necessary to again call attention to the miseries which immigrants of that nationality are sure to encounter in this country. Conversing with a prominent S. Paulo planter a few days since, he stated that while the Italians and Germans are doing well on the plantations, more or less easily adapting themselves to the conditions of life here in Brazil, the Englishmen somehow fail utterly. They complain of the heat, of the sun, of the work, of the food and of their accommodations. As they cannot speak the language and can only communicate their wants and complaints through an interpreter, misunderstandings follow and the immigrant leaves for the city. It may be said, though we were not authorized by our informant to say so, that the Brazilian planter is as much disappointed and disgusted as is the British immigrant. He prefers the Italian, and does not want the Englishman. In this we are giving the Brazilian planter's view of the case. That there have been individual cases of deception and hardship no one will deny, but it must be admitted that the general opinion of the Brazilian planter that Englishmen are not adapted to the life of agricultural laborers in Brazil, is in the main correct. Their unreasoning obstinacy, also, makes it extremely perilous for them to come here. Nothing could be more dangerous and foolish than their returning to this city during the hot season, to sleep in the open air and to wander about the streets begging during the day, for it is almost sure to lead to fever and death. Some pitiable cases of this have already occurred, and more are sure to follow. But they will come in spite of every warning, and they will not accept work unless it suits them. Sheer charitable

support is the only means of relieving their necessities, and this is quite beyond the means of so small an English colony, even were it advisable. The situation is critical, pitiful and, at the same time, censurable. These poor people were deceived on the one hand into coming, and on the other they were warned against coming by their own government. They chose to come, however, and now, when it is too late, and in a measure owing to their obstinacy and inadaptability to such new and strange conditions of life, they find themselves adrift in a fever infected port, destitute, friendless and unable to return home. If they are to be helped, it must be done by this or their own government, or through some extensive and organized charity, for our local means are utterly insufficient. And if these misfortunates are helped to escape the consequence of their own rashness and imprudence, what assurance have we that the same emergency will not have to be met again a month or a year hence. The only sure way to stop it is to stop the emigration from England, and that involves political responsibilities which no government cares to assume. The British government could, however, put a stop to the work of the emigration agents, and this should be done at once.

THE STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.

After a number of meetings of subscribers for the purpose of discussing the statutes presented by the committee, together with the amendments, the statutes of the proposed Strangers' Hospital were finally adopted on December 17th ult. at a meeting held at the offices of Messrs. Phillips Bros. & Co. These statutes, which have been drawn up in Portuguese to meet legal requirements, in which the subscribers were most efficiently assisted by Dr. Heitor B. Carneiro, provide for a "board of trustees" (*fundadores*) composed of all persons, or firms, subscribing 5000\$, or more, for the fundation (fund) of the hospital, in which is vested the ownership and control of the property, and for a general association of subscribers, comprising all subscribing not less than 50\$ per annum for maintenance expenses, in which is vested the administration of the hospital. The general oversight and administration of the institution is confided to a board of directors, which is authorized to engage resident and visiting physicians, nurses, superintendent, stewards, etc., to draw up bye-laws for the internal government of the hospital, and to perform any and all other duties connected with it. It will be the duty of the directors to have daily visits made to the hospital for the purpose of inspection, and to pay all current expenses through the treasurer. The directors elect a president and treasurer from their own number, and divide themselves into committees for the special work of the institution. When the hospital is opened, they will provide for the daily visits so that each director will serve a week at a time in regular order.

The property selected for the hospital is an old *chacara* at the end of Rua da Passagem, Botafogo. It lies well above the surrounding houses, is located within its own grounds and commands a fine view over Botafogo Bay. It is considered to be an exceptionally fine site by the sanitary authorities, and is easily accessible, having a carriage road up to the door. The existing buildings can easily be made to serve as a hospital for the summer, after which the association will remodel, rebuild and extend according to its needs and resources. As a large sum of money will eventually be required for these purposes, it is to be hoped that the friends of the institution will continue to solicit contributions for its permanent fund.

At the meeting held on December 17th, the following board of directors was elected, one third of which will retire at the end of June next:

Messrs. E. B. Benn, K. B. S. Bonest, H. K. Boulle, John Gordon, C. J. Gernell, A. J. Lamoureux, W. J. Leeson, H. Morsley, H. O. Robinson, C. M. Taylor, Thomas G. Cress and Frank Goto.

At a meeting of the directors on the 7th inst. the following permanent officers were elected for the incomplete year to end on June 30th next:

President:—REV. HENRY MORSLEY, M. A. Treasurer:—C. J. GERMELL, (of Ed. Ashworth & Co.), 74, Rua 1^a de Maio.

The necessary committees were also appointed for completing the purchase of the property, obtaining legal authorizations for

opening the hospital, for improving the buildings and grounds and for preparing internal regulations for the government of the hospital.

To be ready with the cash when the documents providing for the transfer of the property are completed, the treasurer has begun to call upon the subscribers in the foundation fund, and it is anticipated that a sufficient sum will soon be in hand to meet the immediate necessities of the association. Much money will soon be required for extensions and necessary improvements, and it is hoped that liberal subscriptions will continue to be made in these purposes. The hospital will also have to depend upon annual subscriptions for current expenses, which are designed in great part to cover the treatment of the subscribers, or their employees, and these will soon be solicited.

In view of the great need of a hospital specially organized for the reception of foreigners residing in this city, it is confidently anticipated that a hearty and liberal support will be given to this institution. Although called the Strangers' Hospital, it is not designed for all nationalities. Thus far only Englishmen and Americans have contributed to its foundation, but it is designed to extend its operations somewhat further as soon as the directors can determine how far their resources and accommodations will permit them to go.

POLICE ASSAULT.

A STATEMENT FROM THE TRIERK VICTIMS.

Messrs. Templeton, McNaught and myself are employed in the Llanero and Brazilian Bank, and together with other members of the staff live in the bank house, No. 264 Rua C. de Bontim, Tijuca. On Sunday, January 3rd, Mr. Templeton and I left the house for a stroll up the road, as is often our custom before retiring at night, and on returning we were met at a short distance from our gate by Mr. McNaught who was wearing a mask. At this moment a band passed by from which two policemen alighted and approached Mr. McNaught, told him that to wear a mask in the street was contrary to law and that he must hand it over to them. Mr. McNaught at once took off the mask and was handing it to them when Mr. Templeton, who, not understanding the language, thought he was wearing the mask, the sole cause of the trouble, snatched it from Mr. McNaught and threw it into the two pieces throwing them over the bridge against which he was standing. Without more ado one of the policemen drew his sword and struck at Mr. Templeton's head, just missing the skull but almost severing the ear. We were then ordered to accompany them in the four trunks at Tijuca where we expected to get a proper hearing, and went quietly enough, yet we were hustled and insulted the whole way and Mr. Templeton was again struck with the sword. On reaching the vendors at the end of the line we had to await the arrival of a reinforcement of police and in the meantime some plain clothes officers who listened to the tale told by the policemen but who would not hear a word from Mr. McNaught, the only one of us three who understands the language. Some of the men were sent to remove the mask and during this time one of the policemen who created as described and already mentioned with a square patch on his coat, Templeton's ear was now bleeding profusely and Mr. McNaught found it no with a handkerchief which was afterwards torn roughly away by one of the men and we were marched off to prison, having to walk a distance of several miles in our slippers, not being permitted at all the while to exchange a word with one another and being subject to rifle insults and blows. We were first marched to the house of a sub-delegate who refused to see us until morning and consigned us to the station at Estancia where we were searched and threatened with sticks and swords and finally thrown into a stinking cell of not more than seven feet square and no bed to sleep on the floor, being forbidden to converse with others of being on hands blown out. In the morning one of the men (not in uniform) took a rifle and sat in front of our cage, carefully looked at and pointed it at us with his finger on the trigger and threatened to blow out the brains of the English boys. At 9.30 a.m. we were again marched to the sub-delegate's house, arriving there at 9.45. The sub-delegate was not at home and would not return until 10.30, and for three quarters of an hour we were obliged to sit on a door-step in the rain and heat and at the same time the men in charge of us loomed in the shade on the other side of the road and glared at us to move. All this time Mr. McNaught was without a hat and we were nearly all without hats and with thirst. The sub-delegate when he eventually arrived took the statements of the police but refused to listen to Mr. McNaught. The police here stated that we all three had been quarrelling and on being remonstrated with had violently assaulted them, tearing the coat of one in the struggle and only being captured after a determined resistance. A coat was here exhibited purporting to be the one torn by Templeton, but on which he had not had a finger, and again the men in the cell had been much excited since the previous evening and was all rough and jagged. From this place we were escorted to the Central Police station, and although we were in slippers and McNaught was without a hat we were compelled to walk the whole way. Until we reached the more crowded part of the town we were not allowed to walk in the shade but were made to keep in the middle of the road, being told to walk fast and then to walk slowly and being pushed and shoved and we did not understand it. The house was enclosed in a parcel and Mr. Templeton was forced to carry it. Mr. McNaught was less for about half the journey and then a hat was watched. From

an old negro and clapped on his head. And thus we were compelled to walk through streets which we traverse day and night on our way to and from the bank. The policemen were drunk when they arrested us and on the way to town on the Monday morning they stopped at several venues to drink, and the more they drank the more quarrelsome they became, stalling at almost every negro they could reach.

We arrived at the Central Police station at about 12.30 p.m. after being three hours in the sun and without food since the previous evening. On our arrival we were immediately taken to the cell in which we were to remain. One of the men in the cell with great roughness. After relating our experiences to him we were put into the common prison, where we remained for two hours and were then released without fee or admission, and we have since had no money etc. returned to us.

The action of these in authority at the Central station seems so decidedly to show that our crime had been committed and how little they believed the tale concocted by the police that I and my friends do not think the matter should be allowed to rest here. Our treatment by the police could not possibly have been worse or less deserved, and it is high time that the chief of police should be acquainted with the way in which the brutes in respect with authority abuse their power.

Mr. Templeton's ear was not properly seen to until the Monday night and the doctor who we then called in expressed his opinion that it would be impossible to save the ear and that an amputation would have to take place.

E. A. BARIAM.

The signatures of my companions are attached:

D. McNaught.

JAMES M. TEMPLETON.

From "Times of London, Nov. 21st.

BRAZILIAN AFFAIRS.

The situation in Brazil has undergone a decided change for the better during the past week. The usurping Dictator, Marshal de Foz de Iguaçu, has been overthrown, and presidential powers have been temporarily entrusted to General Floriano Peixoto. So much, at least, we know, but beyond the briefest outlines we are still in possession of very few details, although the censorship is said to have been removed from the telegraph offices. On Monday the navy, which was assumed to be on the side of Marshal de Foz, broke into open revolt. The Dictator had the Dictator should resign was conveyed to that individual by a delegation of officers of the navy, who represented that the recent acts of the President had created a profound feeling of distrust and dissatisfaction, and that if the Marshal did not accede to the popular request and resign, they could not be answerable for the consequences. The Dictator heeded accordingly "called in." He evidently thought discretion was the better part of valour, but the entire proceeding reads as much like a scene out of an opera as anything we can imagine. Let us hope, however, that it will have a more cheering effect, and not prove merely the first act.

The success of this peaceful revolution cannot, we are told, be a general rejoicing in Rio de Janeiro, and it certainly had no popular effect. The Brazilian people, however, are the victims of the various Brazilian issues suddenly jumped upon several points. There are not wanting indications that the advance was too sudden to be permanent, for already there has been a relapse. It must not be forgotten that although a serious and pressing danger has been temporarily averted, yet the internal condition of the country remains in precisely the same wretched and highly strained state. It remains to be seen whether adequate steps will be taken to effect the necessary reforms in the emergency, which the future prosperity of the country imperatively demands. Everything depends upon this, and before anything of a definite character can be attempted, it is of paramount importance that the new government should be established on a firm and enduring basis. According to Article 42 of the Brazilian Constitution, if by any circumstance the presidency becomes vacant during the first two years of the presidential term, a new election has to take place by direct suffrage of the nation. The Constitution, however, contains no provision for the election of a new President, but on election should be held, and it will be interesting to see whether the supporters of General Floriano Peixoto are disposed to ignore the Constitution, and to consider him the President. Up to the present telegrams from Rio de Janeiro make no mention of a new election, and the omission is rather suspicious; at any rate the country is confronted with a difficulty in this respect. If a presidential election does not take place, the new government will be considered unconstitutional, and that will mean a later bringing about its collapse. On the other hand, a national election for President at the present time would be a leap in the dark. If the government interferes in the voting, the winning candidate will lose prestige, as the present Congress has been practically appointed by the provisional government. Brazil does not possess any statesman of sufficient prestige to turn above all parties. Probably each state will have its candidate, and must certainly the contest will be between a Southern and a Northern candidate. This circumstance, should such a contingency arise, will be injurious to the unity of Brazil, because it will revive the sharp antagonism between North and South, and the country may yet be plunged into all the horrors of a civil war.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The well-known Buenos Aires house of Williams & Sons, steamship agents and shipbuilders, is opening a branch in this city under the management of Mr. John A. C. Nonhebel, and will at once bring up six lighters from Buenos Aires with a carrying capacity of 3,000 tons. This firm will also act as agents for the Allan and Abernethy steamship lines.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

JANUARY 2.—Senate.—The Senate passed by a vote of 28 to 4 the vetoed bill interpreting Arts. 73, 74 and 75 of the constitution. The bill prohibiting appropriations until the matter shall have been regulated by a legislative enactment, was voted in 2nd discussion, as was also the bill for establishing custom-houses at several ports in the state of Rio de Janeiro. *Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputies Virgilio Peixoto and Ercio Coelho discussed political affairs in the state of Rio de Janeiro.

JANUARY 4.—Senate.—The committee on justice asked for the precedents of the supreme court from Nov. 4 to 22 inclusive. The bill reorganizing the supreme military court was voted in 2nd discussion with amendments. In the discussion of the bill regulating the right of the general and state governments to legislate on internal improvements, Senator Antonio Lobo moved to refer it to the committee on public works and to ask the government to furnish a copy of the report and map prepared by the general transportation commission. The bill establishing custom-houses at ports in the state of Rio de Janeiro was voted in 2nd discussion. *Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Jacques Durique defended a motion offered by him for the purpose of asking for information by the government regarding expenses with military emissaries to the states, and in regard to the execution of Arts. 3 and 13 of instructions annexed to Decree No. 491 of the 2nd of last July. The special committee on state organization reported a bill. The committee on justice asked for the precedents of the supreme court from Nov. 4 to 22 inclusive.

JANUARY 5.—Senate.—A bill was introduced for establishing custom-houses in the state of Minas Geraes. *Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Miguel de Castro made a speech on political matters in Rio Grande do Norte.

JANUARY 8.—Senate.—Senator Rosa Junior expressed his regret, as an officer of the army, at seeing his brother officers engaged in deposing governors. Senator Wandenkolk gave an account of his arrest on the night of Nov. 22nd. He says that Gen. Almeida Barreto, who arrested him, had done so before offering him services as a general, and before he had taken any part in the revolutionary movement. Senator Salbana Marinho said that the republic that now exists in Brazil is not the kind of republic in which he has always believed. What he now witnessed throughout the country is just the opposite of that to which republicans had aspired. He condemned in the strongest terms the policy of the present government of instruments of political factions. The bill prohibiting expropriations was rejected. *Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Pedro Velho spoke on affairs in Rio Grande do Norte answering the speech of Deputy Miguel de Castro. As a proof of his own disinterested conduct he said that his father has 13 children and 75 grand-children and that of them is a public employee. Deputy Lima said that Gen. Deodoro, by resigning office on Nov. 23rd, had redeemed many of his faults. His associates, however, have not all followed his example. He is astonished, he said, at the plumb with which Barão de Lacerda and Councillor Arriaga had taken their seats on the supreme bench after their participation in the coup d'état. He neither decried nor consistent with the interests of the country that they should remain on that bench. He accordingly introduced a bill for their dismissal. Deputy Epitacio said that President Floriano Peixoto had broken his pledge to maintain the inviolability of the law. He offered to resign his seat in the Chamber of Deputies if the members of the military expedition who were commanders of the provinces of Parahyba, Maranhão, Parahyba, Pernambuco, Alagoas, Espírito Santo, Paraná and Santa Catharina are undergoing trial for violating Art. 6 of the constitution and asking for a copy of the correspondence between the government, the governor of Parahyba and the commander of the 7th battalion of infantry. The Chamber voted the bill authorizing the government to maintain abolished legations and make deficiency appropriations. Deputy Galvão Beserra expressed his uneasiness at the indications he has recently seen of the policy apparently adopted by the Chamber of Deputies. The object of this ministerial policy is to establish a centralized republic, and he said that he was elected a few days ago to the leadership of centralized republicanism, ex-Senator Silveira Martins, who has just returned from exile. Deputy Barbosa Lima defended the minister of war and said that the accusations of the previous speaker are unfounded. Deputy Gama Batista spoke against the bill for the reorganization of the states, which, he says, will, if voted, destroy the federative republic in Brazil.

JANUARY 6.—Senate.—The committee on legislation reported in favor of concurring in the amendments of the Chamber of Deputies to the electoral bill. The bill on internal improvements was voted in 2nd discussion, Art. 2 being rejected and the other amendments being adopted. Several bills granting exemption from duty for merchandise imported by factories, gas and electric light companies and other establishments, were voted in 2nd discussion. *Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Miguel de Castro gave an account of his deposition from the office of governor of Rio Grande do Norte. Deputy Seabra spoke against the bill authorizing the government to maintain abolished legations and make deficiency appropriations. Deputy Cassiano do Nascimento opened the debate on the bill for the reorganization of the states.

JANUARY 7.—Senate.—Senator Almeida Barreto, in asking for information in regard to the deposition of the lieutenant-governor of Parahyba, took occasion to give an account of his conduct in relation to the coup d'état. He opposed the dissolution of Congress, he said, but accepted the presidency of the military commission in order to guarantee the rights of his fellow-citizens, just as in Nov. 15th, 1889, he had accepted the command of the government troops to prevent their firing on the revolutionaries under Gen. Deodoro. He regrets that President Floriano Peixoto has not issued orders for court-martining the officers of the army who have assisted in deposing governors. The Senate concurred in some of the amendments

of the Chamber of Deputies to the electoral bill, rejecting others. *Chamber of Deputies.*—In the midst of much excitement, noise and confusion, the Chamber voted part of the bill authorizing the government to maintain abolished legations and make deficiency appropriations. The rest of the bill could not be voted because the opponents of the measure withdrew from the Chamber thus preventing a quorum. This conflict was denounced by the friends of the bill in the most violent terms.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—An Italian hospital has been opened at Rosario.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 9th says that disorders are anticipated in the province of that name, and that measures have been taken by the authorities to repress them.

—The sailor's mission at Montevideo is in trouble through lack of support. The association is to be liquidated and the mission will be tried as a personal venture for a time by the missionary.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 10th says that the torpedo boat *Espero* had gone to Mar-de-Plata to protect President Dr. Pellegrini, and also that the officers of the 4th battalion of infantry had been placed under arrest. This looks squally.

—The Argentine government has resolved to maintain the 10% tax on the profits arising from the fusion of private banks. The Argentine tax-collector is as insatiable as the Egyptian, if anything escapes him it may be considered worthless.

—The editor of the Italian paper *Il Messaggero*, of Montevideo, was arrested and imprisoned on the 31st ult. for criticizing affairs in the army relative to the ill treatment of the men. This criticism was considered as "inciting to rebellion." It is a pity that a genuine rebellion could not be incited just long enough to clean out that little nest of autocrats who are ruining as well as ruling Uruguay.

—Another quarrel beginning yesterday, business men were again troubled with the interference of having to change all their revenue stamps, a system which seems chiefly devised as a hindrance to business. To make matters worse, the stamp office had not the new stamps ready until nearly midday, another serious inconvenience which was the more felt the day being Saturday. The whole system is most objectionable. *Montevideo Times*, January 3rd.

—It is said that Rio Janeiro is about to establish counter-quarantine on vessels arriving from the River Plate. What the Brazilians stand of catching from us? Unfortunately no quarantine is available against financial and administrative heresies, or they might have reason for the act. *Montevideo Times*. Had we taken the matter in time and imposed restrictions upon the adventurers and speculators flocking in upon us from the River Plate, we would now have been off that island. Rio is simply overrun with this country and to incur incalculable injury. We had parasites enough before, but they were children in comparison with these newcomers.

—A society is being formed in Buenos Aires and Rosario for the protection of ladies in the streets. It is well known that for some time past ladies ranging from 12 years to 70 years have been liable not only to insulting remarks, but positively disgusting insinuations, imputed as well as uttered by a lot of half-trained scoundrels dressed in tip-top style to give an air of decency to their filthy inner man. We welcome this new society and hope that after a few useful heads have been broken the remainder of these creatures will note that they must curb their passions and behave themselves, at all events whilst in the public thoroughfares. *Argentine News*, Dec 26th.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—The municipal district of Mococa has 7,731 inhabitants.

—In Sorroto, Bahia, a child five years old killed another child of the age of five months, inflicting on it 13 wounds with a knife. The little murderer is blind.

—The first case of infraction of the provision prohibiting duelling in Campos Sales' criminal code was tried in Porto Alegre on the 7th. The duellers were acquitted.

—The new governor of Maranhão, Capt. Bel-fort Vianna, took possession of his office on the 8th. There were joyful demonstrations, as a matter of course.

—Martins Jr. is carrying the war into Africa. He has actually established a club in Pogo de Panella, which, as all the world knows, is José Mariano's stronghold.

—The legislature of Sergipe was dissolved on the 8th. The election of the new legislature will be held on the 14th (Valentine day) and the assembly will meet on March 10th.

—Blumenau is still loyal to Lauro, the deposed governor of Santa Catharina. In the view of Blumenau must be considered disloyal to Floriano, who caused Lauro to be kicked out. It's just a little mixed, we fear, but perhaps the inventors of this strange system of government will know how to solve all the difficulties.

—A telegram of the 8th from Pernambuco says that the court of appeals had granted a writ of *habeas corpus* in favor of José Maria and others, but that a meeting would be held for the purpose of asking the provisional junta not to respect the decision of the court. Another telegram states that the junta has refused to respect the decision, that disturbances are expected and that the troops are held in readiness.

—The *Germania*, of S. Paulo, gives a horrible picture of the sanitary state of Santos, which, according to that paper, is swathed, with no apparent probability of improvement. The streets are very dirty and in some places the stench is stifling. The hospitals are full of yellow fever patients and there are between 400 and 500 patients in private houses. The number of deaths, says the *Germania*, varies from 30 to 40 a day.

7 1/2 bags

4

January 9th, 1892

BANKS.

BANKS.							
Capital.	Capital paid up.	Reserve fund.	Name.	Dividend paid.	Amount.	Last sale.	Closing quotation.
10,000,000	1,000,000	110,378	BANQUE PARISIENNE				
1,000,000	24,000		Agricole du Brazil	48000—July 91	2 1/2	180 1/2	
5,000,000	5,000,000	444,927	Alliance du Brazil	40000—July 91	1 1/2	60	
10,000,000	1,750,000		Austral	40000—July 91	300	250	
10,000,000	175,000	343,374	Commerciale	40000—Feb 91	1 1/2	75	70 000

C	
	21
2 series	

[illegible]

HYPOTHECARY NOTES

Amount	Payable	Rate %	Bank	Amount on hand	Last rate	Closing quotation
15,830.00	Jan. - Dec.	5	Board	100	—	—
53,477.00	June - July	5	Credit Real Est. Board	100	100.00	—
7,053.00	Aug. - Oct.	5	do gold	100	94.75	—
7,792.00	Nov. - Dec.	5	Credit Real Est. Board	100	100.00	—
5,000	—	5	do gold	100	95.00	—
100,000.00	May - Nov.	5	Pedial	100	94.75	—
100,000.00	—	5	do gold	100	79.75	—

MILL S

MILLS.						
Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Annual profits	Last year's
2,400,000\$	2,100,000\$	168,215\$	Allianga	10\$000—July 31	200\$	395\$000
2,000,000	400,000		Bon Film		200	250\$000
2,000,000	1,000,000	51,375	Brazil Industrial	12 000—July 31	7000	210\$000
2 000,000	300,000	560	Cananea	8 000—Aug 99	1000	2000 000
2,000,000	1,000,000	107,052	Colon	12 000—July 31	1000	2000 000
2,400,000	600,000	240,000	Confianza Industrial	12\$000—July 31	7000	2000 000
	100,000		De series	12\$000—July 31	110	1200 000
2,400,000	200,000	60,000	Guatemala	1 100—July 31	1200	1000 000
250,000	250,000		D. Isabel		2000	2000 000
2,000,000	600,000	9,992	Industrial Mexicana		2000	2100 000
			Industrial			

MISCELLANEOUS

[illegible]

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1892

Date	Steamer	Destination
Jan. 13	Lagos	Southern and Antwerp calling at Lis, Palma, Lisbon, and Vigo.
" 25	Clyde	Southern and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, S. Vicente, Lisbon and Vigo.
" 27	Trent	Montevideo and Buenos Aires

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